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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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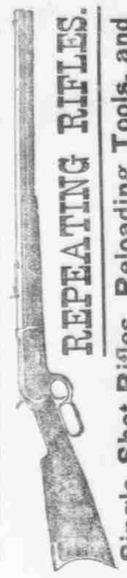

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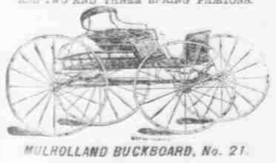

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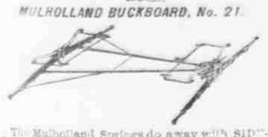

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THE FUNERAL.

I was walking in Savannah, past a church
decayed and dim,
When there slowly through the window
came a plaintive funeral hymn;
And a sympathy awakened, and a wonder quickly grew,
Till I found myself environed in a little negro pew.

Out at front a colored couple sat in sorrow, nearly wild;
On the altar was a coffin, in the coffin was a child.
I could picture him when living—curly hair, protruding lip—
And had seen perhaps a thousand in my hurried southern trip.

But no baby ever rested in the soothing arms of death
That had fanned more flames of sorrow with his little fluttering breath;
And no funeral ever glistened with more sympathy profound
Than was in the chain of tear drops that enclasped those mourners round.

Rose a sad old colored preacher at the little wooden desk—
With a manner grandly awkward, with a countenance grotesque;
With simplicity and shrewdness on his Ethiopian face;
With the ignorance and wisdom of a crushed, undying race.

And he said: "Now don' be weepin' for dis pretty bit o' clay—
For de little boy who lived here, he done gone an' run away!
He was doin' very finely, an' he 'preciate your love;
But his sure 'nuff Father want him in de large house up above.

"Now He didn't give you dat baby, by a hundred thousan' mile!
He just think you need some sunshine, an' He lend it for a while!
An' He let you keep an' love it till your heart is bigger grown;
An' dese silver tears you're sheddin's jest de interest on de loan.

"Here yer oder pretty chilrun!—don't be makin' it appear
Dat your love got sort o' 'nopolized by dis little fellow here;
Don' pile up too much your sorrow on deir little mental shelves,
So's to kind o' set 'em wonderin' if dey're no account demselves!

"Just you think, you poor dear mournahs, creepin 'long o'er Sorrow's way,
What a blessed little picnic dis yere baby's got to-day!
Your good faders and good moders crowd de little fellow round
In de angel-tended garden of de Big Plantation Ground.

"An' dey ask him 'Was your feet sore?' an' take off his little shoes,
An' dey wash him, an' dey kiss him, an' dey say: 'Now what's de news?'
An' de Lawd done cut his tongue loose; den de little fellow say:
'All our folks down in de valley tries to keep de hebbenly way.'

"An' his eyes dey brightly sparkle at de pretty things he view;
Den a tear come, and he whisper: 'But I want my parents, too!'
But de Angel Chief Musician teach dat boy a little song;
Says 'If only dey be fait'ful dey will soon be comin' long.'

"An' he'll get an education dat will probe-bly be worth
Seberal times as much as any you could buy for him on earth;
He'll be in de Lawd's big school house, widout no contempt or fear;
While dere's no end to de bad things might have happened to him here.

"So, my pooah, dejected mourahs, let your hearts wid Jesus rest,
An' don't go to critercisin' dat ar One wat knows de best!
He have sent de many comforts—He have right to take away—
To de Lawd de praise an' glory now and ever. Let us pray.

—[Will Carleton in Harper's Weekly.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

When I was a young fellow I lived on father's farm down there in Connecticut. You've seen the place. The Church was near the tavern, and behind the Church was the parsonage; and there lived Dominie Wheeler and his daughter Dolly.

On Saturdays, after I had my supper, I used to dress myself and tell my mother that I meant to call on Dominie Wheeler's folks. Mother generally answered that I could do better, that the dominie's conversation was sure to be improving, and that Dolly was not "hity tity, like some gals she could mention."

Father would add: "And a pretty little critter, too." And armed with parental authority I would go to the parsonage.

It was a good time to go, for the sermon had to be finished, as a general thing, on that evening, and Dolly and I had delightful long talks in those solitary moments, and one evening I proposed to Dolly and she accepted me. The dominie gave us his blessing, father and mother said they could not have chosen a daughter-in law to suit them better, and all they asked was that we should wait a little while.

"My daughter is not seventeen years old yet," said the dominie. "You must not be in a hurry to take her from me."

"Wait two years and you will be three-and-twenty, and I'll give you the river farm and build you a house," said father.

Our course of true love seemed to be running very smooth indeed, and I would have staked my life and soul, a pretty heavy stake, on my constancy, but somehow, I think Satan thought we were too happy, and laid a trap for me.

Doctor Robin's widow, a managing woman with a big house, was in the habit of taking summer boarders, and every year a lot of city strangers wandered about the place from June to September.

When Dolly and I had been engaged about a year and a half, the widow had thirty boarders in her house, and Ike and Edwin and all the male help slept in the barn.

There was one young lady there, a Miss Sally Gray, so pretty that every one who saw her was talking about it. And I was introduced to her. Some women have a way of making a man act against his better judgment. She was one of them. I did not mean to flirt with her, but I did. I did not mean to meet her in shady lanes, and in the quiet wood paths, but we met. She knew (I suppose the Robins had told her) about my engagement, and she teased me about being afraid of my sweetheart.

"Such a good, prim little thing," she would say. "Is she dreadfully shocked at me? Does she think I am a flirt? Does she pray for me in meeting?"

I felt angry, but yet I was piqued into proving myself free to do as I liked. At a little evening party, to which we were asked, I danced five dances with her, and when, at last, my conscience smote me, and I went to look for Dolly, and I found she had gone home.

"She said her pa wanted her," said Mrs. Robins; "but I tell you plainly, James Gardner, I don't believe it; and for my part, I don't see what people can find to admire in that impudent New York girl. If my Tilly behaved like her, I'd shut her up on bread and water until she reformed."

I hurried away, but the parsonage was shut up when I got there, and I spent an hour walking up and down before the house, staring at the dark windows.

The time seemed very long until the next evening, and I went over to the parsonage very early; but Dolly was not there.

"She's gone to spend the evening somewhere," said the dominie kindly. "I suppose she forgot to leave word for you to come for her. She isn't very well, either; a cold, I suppose. I know I generally caught cold at a party when I was young and attended such entertainments. I hope she'll be careful. Her poor mother died of consumption."

My heart gave a great leap.

I thought Dolly ill, dying, even dead, and I went out into the kitchen to ask the servant if Dolly left any message for me.

"She said she wouldn't be home to-night," answered Nora; "at least this evening, I mean, and she did not leave word where she was gone."

Nora understood, I saw. I felt terribly injured and I made up my mind to avenge myself by spending the evening with Sally Gray.

She was at home, the servant girl said, and I found her waiting in the parlor for me. We had it to ourselves, Mrs. Robins never came in, nor any of the other boarders; indeed, it was now growing late in the season, and they were almost all gone away. If I never knew how to flirt before, Sally Gray taught me how that night, and when I took leave of her I was imprudent enough to tell her I should like to kiss her.

"Do it, if you desire," said she.

And then! Yes, I kissed her; and as I did it the door opened, and we started apart, and there stood Dolly. She had seen it all.

"I left my bonnet here," she said. "Mr. Isaac is going home with me, and I came to get it. Sorry to disturb you."

She was very cool and contemptuous. She tied her bonnet on at the glass, threw her little mantle over her shoulders, and went out. Next day she broke our engagement and sent me back my ring.

The next week I left home and went away to sea. Some one had told me that Dolly was going to marry Ike Robins.

Mother wrote to me often, and never mentioned Dolly and I never asked about her. I lived with men, generally on the sea, and had no thought of liking or caring for any woman. I always intended to go home and see the old folks, but they died of a fever within two days of each other, and a stranger sent me the news.

Lawyer Dredgers saw to the estate, and did what I asked him to do with the money. I did not need it then, but it would keep me from being a beggar in my old age. And still I sailed the sea, until when forty years old an accident happened to me which came near being my death. It did not kill me nor cripple me, but I was no longer fit for a sailor's life, and there was nothing left for me but to settle down on land and live on my money; and so I went home at last to talk to Lawyer Dredgers, and get his advice.

I felt very sad as I walked through the village. My parents were dead, no one remembered me; I had not a friend in the place.

The lawyer had done his best to make my money profitable to me, and I was richer than I dreamed.

When all the business was over I took a moonlight stroll through the street. It was twenty years since the night I kissed Sally Gray, and lost my love by it, but nothing had altered in the outward aspect of the place.

People were sitting on their porches as of yore; the same flowers seemed to bloom in the gardens; the same loungers to stand about the tavern door; the same young men and girls to hang upon the garden gates. It was odd to think that the girls might be the daughters of those I knew.

There stood the church; there the parsonage. I walked toward it. The windows of the sitting-room were open. I drew softly near and peeped in.

The old clock ticked in the corner. The old rag carpet was either the same or another just like it. There was only one blue vase on the mantel. I suppose the other had been broken; but there were the profiles of grandpa and grandma Wheeler over the mantel-piece.

There was Dominie Wheeler, looking very much older, sitting exactly as he used to sit beside the table, his red handkerchief over his knees, a cup of tea in his hands.

"Dolly," he said.

And from an inner room came a woman, large, handsome and high-colored, who said:

"Well, father?"

Could it be my slim young Dolly?

Yes, it was. She was very fine-looking now and she looked so matronly that I immediately concluded that she was Mrs. Isaac Robins.

Still I could not leave the window.

"It was my one glimpse of her," I said to myself, "for years past and years to come."

"Well, father?" she said.

And turned smiling toward him.

"I've been thinking it over, Dolly," he said. "I think it would be best for you to marry. I am eighty. I cannot live long. You had better marry Mr. Braham. He is very fond of you. You like him, I am sure. Is it for my sake you say no?"

She bent over him and put her hand on his shoulders.

"Father," she said, "I am going to tell you the truth, a thing a woman seldom does in these matters. I should not have to leave you; so it is not for your sake, much as I love you. But I do not care for Mr. Braham. I have only cared for one man in my life—my first love, James Gardner. I sent him away from me, and he had done very wrong; but I think now that we both loved each other. I know that, even now, I cannot forget him, and that I never shall forget him while I live."

There were tears in her eyes; she brushed them away. In another moment I was at the door; she opened it. I held out both my hands. Those were Dolly's girlish eyes that looked at me, and I caught her in my arms.

"I have come back to be forgiven, Dolly," I said, and I saw that I had not come in vain.

The Gift of Great Utterance.

Some years ago there lived in Greene county a much esteemed citizen, who, if he were living to-day, would have no use for a telephone.

Without any apparent effort he could make himself distinctly heard a distance of five miles. It was a common thing for neighbors living two and three miles to hear the orders to his hands in the morning. His whispers were heard further than loud speaking of ordinary men.—[Greensborough (Ga.) Herald.

Touching Incident.

A touching incident is related of a recent shipwreck on the New England coast. The captain's wife and children were lost. They had on board a few tame doves.

When the body of the wife was found on the shore a dove was on the body and flew to the house to which the remains of the drowned woman were conveyed, and pecking at the window gained admission.

"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."

Familiar Illustration of a "Jowing Down" Contest.

The one price system is so strictly adhered to in city stores that one seldom hears of a contest to be decided. Such contests are common in the country and villages.

The following bartering, overheard in a small store in a rural district, furnishes a not exaggerated illustration.

An elderly woman, with keen gray eyes looking sharply through steel-bowed spectacles, enters, and casually examines several bolts of lawn lying on the counter.

"Ah, good day, Mrs. H——," says the proprietor, coming briskly forward, anticipating a sale, "looking for lawns?"

"No, I dono as I was," says the possible customer, guardedly; "I was just noticing these."

"They're pretty patterns. I just got them in."

"They're all so light."

"Light colors are all the rage this Summer. But here's a black-and-white piece that's just the thing for you. Now, isn't that neat?"

"Yes, ruther; but it ain't just what I like. How much is it?"

"Fifteen cents a yard."

"Ain't that dreadful high for lawns?"

"Not for lawns of that quality. Just see how fine it is."

"Yes, but they're selling lawns ev'ry mite and grain as good as that in the city for eight and nine cents."

"Impossible, Mrs.——!"

"Indeed, they are! And one of my neighbors got a good piece for seven cents."

"They are not such goods as this."

"It's pretty nigh the very same thing. I hain't calculated on giving more than ten cents."

"Why Mrs. H——, this cost more than that at wholesale!"

"Oh, I guess not. Anyhow, I can't give but ten cents a yard."

"I can't take it."

"I won't give any more."

"Well, just examine that lawn closely now."

"It looks well enough, but I ain't all sure that it won't fade."

"I'll warrant it not to fade. It's a standard make and fast colors."

"Well, how many yards are there in the piece?"

"Thirteen; just a good full pattern."

"Eleven would be a great plenty for me."

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have the piece for fourteen cents a yard, seeing as it's all I've got left."

"Can't you say an even twelve cents to an old customer like me?"

"No, really, I couldn't."

"Fourteen cents is too much for lawn that's selling everywhere for ten cents."

"Oh, I think you're mistaken."

"Well, see here. I'll give you twelve and one-half cents a yard for it."

"No, I couldn't go below thirteen cents and wouldn't let anybody but you have it for that."

"Well, I'll give you thirteen cents if you'll call it twelve yards."

"But there's full thirteen yards in the piece."

"Well, call it twelve and I'll take it."

"Can't do it."

"I reckon you'll throw in thread and buttons and waist-linings?"

"Couldn't do it for that money."

"Well, say thread and buttons then?"

"I'll throw in a spool of thread."

"And a card of hooks and eyes?"

"Well, I don't know—yes, I will."

"Now, why can't you say buttons too?"

"I really cannot. I am losing money now."

"And you can't make it twelve and one-half cents a yard?"

"No."

"Well, I guess I won't take it; I ain't needing a lawn dress this summer, anyhow."—[Exchange.

The Tenebræ in the Chapel at Vanze.

The following is from the pen of the late Lord Beaconsfield better known as Mr. Disraeli. Readers of cultivation will appreciate this poem in prose, which has an interest beyond itself as significant of the fervid religious feelings of the author.

"Manifold art had combined to create this exquisite temple and to guide all its ministrations. But to-night it was not the radiance of the altar and the splendor of stately priests, the processions and the incense, the divine choir and the celestial harmonies resounding and lingering in arched roofs, that attracted many a neighbor.

"The altar was desolate; the choir was dumb; while the services proceeded in hushed tones of subdued sound, and sometimes even of suppressed anguish; gradually, with each psalm and canticle a light of the altar was extinguished, till at length the 'Miserere' was muttered and all became darkness.

"A sound as of a distant and rising wind was heard, and a crash, as it were the fall of trees in a storm. The earth is covered with darkness and the veil of the Temple is rent.

"But just at this moment of extreme woe, when all human voices are silent and when it is forbidden even to breathe 'Amen,' when everything is symbolical of the confusion and despair of the Church at the loss of her expiring Lord, a priest brings forth a concealed light of silvery flame from the corner of the altar.

"This is the light of the world and announces resurrection, and then all rise up and depart in silence."

Tecumseh's Pipe.

The great Indian chieftain Tecumseh owned a remarkable pipe, similar to that described in "Hiawatha," though apparently of still harder material. It was only recently shown me as a curiosity.

The pipe is a queer piece of mechanism, made of black flint stone, rather light and susceptible of a polish, similar to gutta-percha. It is four and one-half inches in length from the top of the bowl to the length of the shank.

The bowl is jar-shaped, about two inches long, and the shank is made upon the plan of the bit of a tomahawk, and blunt on the end with three grooves. The edges are bound with a metallic substance, probably pewter, and the sides and bowl are curiously and very ingeniously inlaid with the same metal.

The figures of the inlaying are regular, and indicate an accurate mathematic calculation, representing stars, hearts, curious circles and various angles.

The bowl is topped and bound with the same metal. The diameter of the bowl at the bulge is an inch and three-fourths, and the cavity is eleven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and three inches to the stem hole, and will hold as much as the ordinary meerschaum pipe.—[Chicago Current.

A Changeable Air.

They were walking sweet together,
Never minding wind nor weather;
He spoke candid words and fair,
Ah, they were a pretty pair!

Sudden came a noise like thunder,
And the crowd cried, "Stand from under!"
Roof snow hurtled through the air,
Ah, they were a draggled pair!

And his voice came loud and ringing,
No love notes to her 'twas bringing,
As she sat with dripping hair,
Ah, they were a wrathy pair!

—[Boston Budget.

AN OCEAN TRICYCLE.

Curious Life-Saving Machine—A Sea Wagon Twenty-seven Feet High.

A tricycle on which to ride through and over the breakers which beat on the Atlantic coast may have been dreamed of, but that it would ever be thought of when awake and sober has entered into the minds of few besides its inventor, a Philadelphian, who has secured a patent for his invention, and expects to find millions in it.

The object of this, probably the largest tricycle ever built, is not simply for exercise and amusement, as are the less pretentious three-wheeled vehicles, but it is proposed to utilize it as a means for the saving of life from vessels wrecked on the dangerous beaches. This one will be used by the life-saving station at Ocean City, and if it proves a success, as all who have examined it believe it will, others will be built for the life-saving stations all along the coast.

The machine may be run by two men easily, and yet is so strong and so constructed as to pass through the roughest water without injury, and without even wetting the men who may ride upon it, except such wetting as may be due to spray.

"It can be run out to a wreck any time," said the man who was superintending the work of building the curious machine, "and it will, beyond question, revolutionize the present system of saving life on the coast. There need be no trouble hereafter in launching the surf-boats, and the mortar used for shooting a line across stranded vessels may be laid aside forever, once this machine is in working trim.

"Instead of requiring an hour or two to reach a wrecked vessel, it may be done on the sea wagon in ten minutes, and without the least danger. The imperilled crew could be taken ashore on the machine, if desired; in fact, a perfect communication between the land and the wreck will be established, and absolutely without danger, when this machine is put into general use."

The "sea wagon," as the inventor has named it, is composed entirely of iron and steel, except the small triangular platform at the top, on which those who work it will stand.

The wheels, which are eight feet and a half in diameter, are of steel, and are placed at the points of a triangle, each side of which is twenty-four feet at the top. The frame is a skeleton, the iron being so arranged as to present as little resistance to wind and waves as possible.

The inventor expects the roughest seas to break through it without doing the least damage to the machine.

The motive power is by the working of two levers at the top platform. These levers each have two steel rods, which lead down to the front wheels of the tricycle, the tires of which are notched. A shoe on the end of each steel rod catches in these notches and propels the machine by the moving up and down of the levers. The levers are so placed on the lever that, while one is going down for a fresh grip, the other is pulling upward.

By this means the motion is continuous, and the rate at which two men are expected to be able to move it through the water is three miles an hour, as fast as the average gait of walking.

The third or hind wheel acts like a caster, and, swinging on a pivot, follows the leading wheels of the tricycle, which is steered by the levers.

Very few vessels are wrecked in twenty or more feet of water, and if the "sea wagon" operates as its maker expects it to, it may be run out to any stranded vessel.

A ladder arranged so as to be extended from the top is placed on one side of the vehicle, by which not only will the crew of the machine mount to the raised platform, but crews of wrecked vessels may do the same, and be wheeled to dry land. Six men could thus be carried at a time.—[Philadelphia News.

What Carts Are Like in Mexico.

In the distance we see a long freight train moving across the plateau. It is composed of cumbersome carts, each drawn by six mules.

These carts are sometimes ten feet wide, with three shafts made of hewn timber, about six inches square. The wheels are about as high as those of the old-time log cart, and are often run without tires, but in this case each felloe is from six to ten inches square, so tires are not needed.

Our form of wagon bed is unknown here, but in place of it they build a single room house on a balance over the axle, using the rear half of the shafts for sills. It is built of square timber or round poles, with floor and wall made of green cowskin. They are sometimes fifteen feet high, and are usually covered with a kind of coarse bagging. There is no door to the structure; hence everything must be loaded in over the top, at the gable ends.

When a long caravan composed of these carts is seen moving slowly over the plain, each loaded with almost every class and kind of products known to the tropic, one can then form a better idea of the resources of this country; but when we look at the tackle of the mules and the old and ancient garb of their drivers and the ranchero, we can form a still better idea of the harness fashions of antiquity.

Well, I hardly know how to describe this procession; but, in the language of the "Arkansaw Traveller," everything "appears wonderfully out of kilter."—[Detroit Free Press.

The Coming Centennial.

The next great centennial in this country will be that of the inauguration, as President, of George Washington, who took the oath of office in this city, where the Sub-Treasury building now stands, April 30, 1789.

The day was the commencement of Constitutional government in the United States, and it is to be commemorated by an imposing celebration in 1889.

A Shepherd's Rich Discovery.

Once a shepherd, caught out upon the hills by night, built a fire under the lee of a pile of stones that he had tossed together. The heat split some of the stones, and in the morning the man saw within one of the cracks a piece of shining silver ore. That happened in Peru, and thus was discovered the mines of the Cerro de Pasco, which have yielded $400,000,000.

A French Sailor's Prayer.

Batice Dupont Battre, a French sailor from Montreal, hearing music in a floating chapel on the West side, dropped in to hear the services. An exhorter had brought many to their knees, and Christian workers were scattered among the congregation, soliciting their spiritual welfare. Batice thought he must do something, and remembering the French catechism, began repeating it aloud. A worker put his arm around Batice and asked:

"Why don't you pray in English, so that I can understand you?"

"What for I do that?" replied Battre. "Is God not ole enough? He understands French."—[New York Paper.

LEFT-HANDED PEOPLE.

Some of the Advantages and Disadvantages Under Which They Labor.

"The majority of people are right-handed because they are trained to be so."

This was the reply of a doctor to a reporter who interrogated him on the subject.

"Several theories have been advanced why people are generally right-handed," continued the physician, "but with what reason scientists have never taken the trouble to demonstrate.

"Perhaps that which would come nearest the truth, if any law of nature were found to govern dexterity, would be that the heart, being placed on the left side, the right side should be used with greater freedom.

"Another theory is that the brain is weightier on the right side than the left.

"Whatever the cause may be, I find that those who in youth have trained themselves to using the left hand experience no difficulty or inconvenience.

"When a child is 'sinistrously' inclined and takes to using the left hand by such natural inclination, it is not because of any malformation or displacement of the heart or brain. Consequently I am led to the belief that it is all a matter of training."

Several other physicians who were spoken to on the subject gave the same opinion.

Inquiry of a number of left-handed people confirmed the statement that no inconvenience resulted from the use of the left hand, but that on the contrary they find it a positive advantage, inasmuch as that in numerous instances they become ambidexterous.

Persons who have much writing to do are liable to "pen paralysis," or "writers' cramp," lasting sometimes for weeks. Ordinarily, after several hours' constant writing, the arm is very much fatigued.

Where a person can write with both hands he can rest one, and if by any accident he should be deprived of temporary or permanent use of the hand he is accustomed to use he will be able to "fall back" on the other.

In telegraphy likewise, where an operator has to transmit or receive long messages, he is subject to "telegraphers' cramp," which is sometimes similar to writers' cramp.

The work is laborious and fatiguing, but when the operator can use both hands he can not only save himself much fatigue, but facilitate the work.

Some tradesmen who are left-handed can command better wages than right-handed men of equal ability.

This is shown in the case of a boiler-riveter, who, if left-handed, can work inside a boiler without the awkwardness of a right-handed man and do superior work.

An engraver who uses both hands can always command a position. Smiths, carpenters, and other artisans also derive much advantage from the use of both hands, and nothing can happen to be left-handed experience any inconvenience.

A person who operates a type-writer finds it necessary to use both hands, and has to train himself to it when learning the instrument.

Many tools are made which are intended to be used with the right hand only, and can only be operated with great awkwardness with the left hand. This is said to also contribute toward making a majority of people right-handed.

Notwithstanding all that can be said in favor of the education of the left hand, there is a powerful prejudice against it; and left-handed people are spoken of contemptuously. In the Western States a left-handed man is usually said to be "south pawed."

In England the nickname is "Kit," and in Ireland it is used as a distinct appellation for the identification of particular persons, as "Shawn na Kithogue"—Left-handed John.—[Philadelphia News.

Detecting a Man Disguised as a Woman.

I cannot exactly explain the difference between a woman's walk and a man's, but you will be able to appreciate it when you hear this story.

A French detective was after an important criminal, whom he knew to be disguised as a female. He followed his trail closely until he located him in a certain railway car.

That car was crowded with women, and after studying over some scheme for finding his man he took an apple and tossed it toward a party in crinoline whom he strongly suspected of being the criminal.

The ruse succeeded. The party saw the apple coming, and put up his hands and brought his two legs together so as to have a double chance of catching the fruit. That settled him.

The detective followed the direction of the apple, and putting his hand on his shoulder said, "You are my prisoner."

You see, if it had been a woman, instead of bringing the knees together at such a time, as a man always does, she would have spread her knees apart so as to catch the apple in her lap.

School Boy's Paradise.

What wouldn't the average boy give if his pa would only send him to the Fort Wrangel training school in Alaska?

The newspaper of that place says that the boys of the school last year killed for the use of the institution 121 deer, 11 seals, 1 bear, about 150 wild geese, over 200 ducks, and numerous grouse, porcupines, marmots and snipe, and caught all the salmon, trout, herring, flounders, crabs, and clams they needed.

The One Thing to Teach Daughters.

There never was better advice given than that which Washington Irving once gave a lady:

"Don't be too anxious about the education of your daughters; they will do very well; don't teach them so many things; teach them one thing."

"What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked.

"Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

Hunting In North Africa.

The larger animals are being rapidly exterminated in Algeria, and the lion of the desert is fast becoming a myth.

During the eleven years from 1873 to 1884, bounty was paid on 202 lions, 1,314 panthers, 1,882 hyenas and 27,000 jackals.

APPETIZERS.

Ananias's Rat Story.

"Yes, Nashville rats are a pretty brave lot, sure enough. I only arrived in the city last night, and after an early breakfast I strolled down along Market street. Just at the foot of the hill I heard an unearthly sort of noise, that reminded me of the overture of one of Wagner's operas, and I set out in search of the cause.

"Rounding the corner of an alley I saw a big black cat, hair standing on end, and progressing by bits and starts backward. Every time she'd move backward the most horrible yell I ever heard would come out of her larnyx.

"I couldn't make out at first why she insisted on going backward, as there was a clear road in front of her; but, moving a little to one side I saw that a great big rat had hold of her by the tail, while another rat, a venerable old cuss, with gray clothes and white whiskers, had hold of the tail of the other rat, and together they were hauling pussy toward a hole in a brick wall near by.

"I stood and watched the struggle until they finally got the cat close up to the hole, and then found out that the orifice was too small to permit of the cat's being pulled in.

"The old gray cuss let go his hold, dived into the hole and came back again in a minute with about forty more rats, and the whole gang at once set to work pulling out the bricks and enlarging the hole.

"It took them about five minutes to do this, and then they 'tailed on' to the big fellow, who

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY - - APRIL 22, 1887.

THE Michigan House of Representatives has passed the bill granting women the right to vote in municipal elections.

THE Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday of last week defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to elect State officers by a plurality instead of a majority vote.

WAGES have advanced from 8 to 10 per cent. since the advent of the Democratic party into power and the ruin that was supposed would follow when the Republican party got the bounce has failed to materialize.

THE latest is that Mr. Blaine has passed the crisis of his disease and is steadily improving, although he will not be able to travel east from Indian Territory, where he now is, for a week or more. It is admitted, however, that Mr. Blaine is still stronger than his party.

THE Supreme court of this State has again ruled that a married woman is not competent to testify to matters of a confidential nature, which occurred between her and her husband during the existence of their marriage relation even though a divorce has intervened before she testifies.

THE last number of Bradstreet's summarizes three thousand reports concerning the number of industrial employes at work in the country at this time, as compared with two years ago, together with the changes in wages during that period and figures that there are at least four hundred thousand more industrial employes at work now than in 1885, and that wages are now as high as in 1881-82, when the "boom" which began in 1876 was at its height.

IT is hard to ride two horses at any time and especially hard when the horses are going in opposite directions. In riding the Prohibition horse in Michigan the Republicans have offended the German voters. Now that Prohibition has been defeated it is proposed to recover lost ground by making a high whisky and low beer license. The Teuton loves his beer, but he will hardly walk back into the Republican camp on such a shallow and hypocritical inducement.

IN view of the fact that non-resident aliens who have no intention of becoming citizens are purchasing large bodies of land in this country and holding them for speculative purposes to the detriment of the best interests of the people, the Illinois House of Representatives has a bill compelling non resident aliens holding land in that State to dispose of it within three years after the acquisition of the title and providing in case of failure to do so, that the land shall revert to the State.

THE Burial of the Gypsy Queen, Jentie Jeffroy Harrison, at Dayton, Ohio, reveals the number of these strange bands that make Dayton their headquarters. The father and mother of the late queen Henry and Tallie Jeffreys, own large tracts about Dayton, and are related to the Stanleys who reign over twenty tribes in the region. The queen died in Mississippi in December, but her body was embalmed and sent home, she being the fourth queen buried in Dayton in 30 years. The funeral was a religious ceremony in charge of a pastor, and drew together some 100 gypsies and crowds of outsiders.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* proposes, as a means of counteracting the terrible dry seasons with which the people living in Western Texas are liable to be afflicted, that dams shall be thrown across the several rivers that penetrate that region and artificial bodies of water formed. The resultant increase of humidity from evaporation and the use of the water supply for irrigating purposes in time of need would improve the climate and insure the successful cultivation of areas that must otherwise remain waste. The *Picayune* says the rivers may be easily dammed near their headwaters in the deep canyons they have worn through the hills.

THE Washington *Gazette* says: The Presidential chair is occupied by a man all over; physically as well as mentally; a man whose bodily health is as sound and robust as his mental health is bright and good. He is a young man yet—only fifty. He hasn't done growing yet. He will be in splendid trim to lead the Conservatives of the country in 1888 to victory in another Presidential race, and after that as a trusted leader, for more than a generation, of incalculable value to the Conservative elements of the country. How people could have got the idea that Mr. Cleveland was in poor health we cannot imagine. They certainly could not have seen or talked with him. No man looking in his bright, clear eye and observing his firm, springy step, could possibly say he was in other than the most robust and vigorous health.

THE first application of the law against imported contract labor in Boston, was on Saturday when eight emigrants were debarred from landing. They are an intelligent lot of persons; all are females, ranging in age from eighteen to forty years, and one has a child 10 months old with her. They came out under contract with the compton Company, of Providence, R. I., and their way was paid through to Providence. The contract provides that they shall work for one year at velvet weaving and are to pay $1.25 per week throughout the year to cover the passage pay advanced to them. They are natives of Manchester, England, and vicinity. Their detention is a most discouraging affair for the women, who believed that they were exempt from the provisions of the law since they were, as they supposed, to begin a new industry, for which the law allows immigrants to enter.

NEWS has been received of the great destruction of property in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, on Monday night by a tornado. The storm was so terrible that the people fled from their houses for safety, fearing that the roofs and walls would be blown down upon them. The tornado started on the Norfolk and Western railroad, about eight miles west of Norfolk and two miles from Windsor station. Near this station lived John Wright, a prosperous farmer, with his wife and daughter. Wright's dwelling was so badly blown to pieces that it presented the appearance of having been destroyed by dynamite. The whole family were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mangled. Another farmer living in the same neighborhood was also killed, and a number of dwellings were destroyed.

The belief prevails that a great many other lives have been lost, but owing to lack of telegraphic communication it is impossible to get particulars.

It is learned that the tornado also passed over Southampton County, where it did great damage to fences and outhouses. Immense trees were uprooted and great damage was done to the orchards. The boss to the farmers will be very heavy.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: Some of the Republican organs affect to rejoice very much over the separate organization of workingmen in politics. According to the speculations of these organs the Democrats would suffer the chief loss in the event of the entrance of a workingman's party into the great Presidential canvass of 1888. But there are Republican politicians who do not accept this superficial forecast of the effect of a third party organization under the banner of Labor. The strongest tie that has held the workingmen of the country to the Republican party has been the tariff. But their faith in the fallacies and humbugs of protection has been rudely shaken by their experience in recent years. In the latest Mayoralty election in New York city the great masses of workingmen divided their votes between Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George, both able and prominent opponents of the existing tariff policy. Republican workingman who were once devoted to protection could be no longer deterred from voting for a candidate by the cry that he was an advocate of free trade.

Should a Labor party be organized for the next Presidential contest its candidate would doubtless receive the support of multitudes of Republican workingmen whom the tariff would no longer be able to hold to their party allegiance. But should the two parties confront each other without the active intervention of a third political organization most of these Republican workingmen would probably vote for the Presidential candidate of their party from mere force of habit. In case a labor candidate for President should be put into the field Democratic workingmen would have no motive for abandoning a great party organization that affords them the best prospect of attaining all desirable political ends. As the Democratic party is recognized as the defender of the true interests of labor it would be worse than a waste of political energy to form a new political organization to sap the strength of this great party. Hence Democratic workingmen everywhere would be extremely distrustful of a third party movement set on foot for the purpose of weakening their political power. Republican workingmen, on the other hand, would have no such motive for adhering to an organization entirely out of sympathy with their highest aims, and should a labor candidate be presented next year they doubtless would go over to him in shoals.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Under a law passed by a Republican Legislature Pennsylvania allows corporations to maintain bodies of armed men under license from the Governor. Governor Pattison refused to issue such licenses, but his Republican successor, Governor Beaver, has just authorized the Cambria Iron Company to arm, equip and maintain a force of seventy-five men, subject to its orders.

The object for which these troops are maintained is, in short, to shoot strikers. They are not a part of the militia force of the State, nor are they State officers, for the responsibility of the State officer is not to any private individual, but to the people. The responsibility of these private troops is to their private employer, and they will kill when he shall order them to kill. The statue which authorizes their maintenance is a revival of feudalism without the necessities of feudal times to excuse it. The feudal baron supported military retainers as a part of the duty he owed to his feudal superior, the State, represented directly by the King. When the King did not need them they were under the control of their immediate feudal lord, who used them in his private business of robber and cut-throat. The troops of the Pennsylvania tariff barons, however, owe no service to the State; they are simply private retainers, employed by a corporation which, as the Philadelphia *Record* well says, can easily afford to support them out of the enormous profits of its tariff-protected monopoly.

The men whom they are to kill when ordered to do so are men who have been imported like cattle to work in the mines and furnaces at wages on which an American workingman would starve. The money paid the mercenary troops is taken from the pockets of the American people by a process which, in the language of President Cleveland, "is not less a tax because it is indirectly but surely added to the cost of the nation's life."

The Federal Constitution makes it the imperative duty of the United States to keep the separate States from abandoning "a republican form of government." Under the Republican party Pennsylvania is attempting to delegate to corporations its sovereignty as a State; for the right to maintain an armed force is one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. The Federal Government has reconstructed States on less provocation. How much more provocation will Pennsylvania have to give before the reconstruction shall begin?

A Cheering Spring Outlook.

There has been no year since the war when the business outlook was so cheerful as it is this spring; and is confined to no particular channel of industry or trade and to no section of country. On every side; in every channel of productive industry; in every mart of commerce, and in every portion of the Union, there is the same promising outlook for a spring trade of immense volume and and liberal profit. We had inflations during the war times which gave the mock semblance of more activity in business, but they were unhealthy, subject to sudden shocks and ended in disaster. Speculations was rife in all classes; the people were tempted into extravagance and debt, and the inevitable result was a general prostration and severe losses in all channels of trade.

The cheering outlook of the present spring is based only on the most substantial foundation. Capital is rapidly diffusing itself into productive enterprises; labor is much better rewarded than it was during the exceptionally high wages of war times, as the necessaries of life are greatly reduced in cost; the people were never so free from debt and never so able to consume, and there is general hope and confidence throughout all the various producing interists of the entire country. Employers and employed are gradually attaining better relations toward each other, and the universal distrust of one year ago, caused by the unfortunate cyclone of labor strikes started in Missouri, has been effaced from business circles.

There is everything to encourage legitimate business enterprise in the present cheering spring outlook. Being based on the solid foundation of the general business solvency of the people, it is no unhealthy inflation; no speculative flow to be followed by the sudden ebb of prostration. It is substantially free from speculative stimulus, and both industry and trade should gather the richest fruits of the season just opened. Altogether the year 1887 should be one of the most prosperous, for every legitimate class and interest, recorded in the history of our heaven-blessed people.—*Phila. Times.*

Interstate Commerce Complaints.

Complaints against the operation of the Interstate Commerce law are numerously arising. And there are many people who are disposed to take this fact as a proof that it should not have been enacted. Upon close investigation it will be found that in almost every case these complaints come either from individuals who have been favored by the railroads at the expense of others or from sections that have similarly profited. It was the purpose of the law to stop all such favoritism. It was intended thereby to prevent individuals or corporations from using the roads as weapons to strike down their competitors with, as the Standard Oil Company did; and also to prevent those having distant real-estate investments from enhancing them at the expense of those having interests nearer the seaboard.

The law was aimed against evils, and wherever it strikes one there is naturally dissatisfaction. The legislation would not have been called for if it elicited no outcry. There is no such thing as reform without involving a transition state which is more or less painful, and time is required for the establishment of the new and better equilibrium.

Water competition and, possibly, a few other circumstances may interfere with a uniform application of the law. It is the business of the Commissioners to investigate these and act accordingly.

It was not to be expected that the law would work smoothly at once, or that it would be perfect in itself. Its main principle, however, which is fair and equal treatment for all, is one of vital consequence. It is the purpose of the people to hew to this line, let the chips fall where they will. All modifications consistent with this principle in its large sense that are demanded may be made, and the Commission will doubtless be guided by this policy. But the complaints are no criterion of their own justice.—*N. Y. World.*

THE venerable historian, George Bancroft, has been on a visit to Mrs. Polk, at Nashville, and it is said will write a life of President Polk and a history of his administration, of which he was part as secretary of the navy for a year and a half, when Mr. Polk made him minister to Great Britain, where he remained until 1849, having peculiar advantages in collecting material for his history. As secretary of the navy Mr. Bancroft won an honored name in administration by establishing the naval school at Annapolis and the naval observatory at Washington. From 1867 to 1874 he was minister at Berlin. The administration of Mr. Polk has never had justice rendered it, and it will be fortunate if the weight of Bancroft's name is given to the narration of its great achievements. The conduct of the Mexican war and the acquisition of California, Nevada, New Mexico and other territory marked it as only second to that of Jefferson in extending the national area, and adding to the glory and power of the Union. Next October Mr. Bancroft will be eighty-seven years of age, but on his visit to Nashville last week his mental powers seemed at their best, and the flow of reminiscense between him and Mrs. Polk of men and events in Washington 40 years ago, was of surpassing interest. When a student in Europe 65 years ago he made the acquaintance of Goethe and Byron, and that distinction can hardly be claimed for any now living on either side of the Atlantic.

QUEEN Kapiolani, of the Hawaiian Kingdom, arrived at San Francisco, on Wednesday morning from Honolulu on the steamer Australia. She was accompanied by Princess Lilinokalani and a number of high officials of the Hawaiian Government. The principal object of the Queen's voyage is to be present at Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration in London in June next. The royal party remain here about a week, when they will leave for Washington to pay their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. After a short stay at the capital they will proceed to New York and thence to London. Before returning Queen Kapiolani will also visit the principal cities of the world. She has never before been outside of her kingdom.

THE osseous remains of a mastodon were found on Monday near the village of Tiro, on the Northwestern Railroad, about twenty-five miles southeast of Tiffin, Ohio. While engaged in ditching on the Walter Green farm, a mile and a half east of Tiro, J. D. Mitchner came upon the decayed bones of mammoth proportions. The remains thus far unearthed were found at a depth of not more than two feet in a marshy place of ground just east of the house, and that other bones will yet be found is quite sure.

The bones are of unusual proportions, but are mostly so far decayed as to render it impossible to measure them. The teeth of the animal are almost perfectly preserved because of the enamel. The largest tooth found measured six and three-quarters inches in width and twenty inches in circumference; it weighed two pounds and ten ounces. The other teeth diminish in size to the smallest, which is three inches each way, and weighs less than one pound. These are the second remains of this class found in this section.

Let England Be Warned.

Sir William Harcourt told no more than the truth when he asserted in the debate in Parliament last Friday that the greater part of the American gold which went to Ireland found its way into the pockets of the alien rack rent landlords. There is scarcely an Irish family in the United States that does not send money to the fatherland to maintain kinsmen on the family lots and acres. If the Tories were not mad as well as stupid they would carefully refrain from abusing the funds raised in other lands for the maintenance of the Irish people. Churchill is fond of alluding to American contributions as blood money; but he, like many another among the so-called nobles of Great Britain, should be the last to disparage dollars which they have gained by marriage. Since, however, the present ruling faction of Great Britain objects to the monetary form American sympathy takes, perhaps they may be prepared to give more respectful attention to something else.

The time seems to have come for the government of the United States to enter a protest, not only in the name of the Irish millions of this land, but in the interests of international comity. England has always been ready to protest against the misgovernment of downtrodden peoples. She went to war to rescue the Turks from Russian aggression. She prepared for war in 1887 to save the Afghans from Muscovite seizure. She intervened in Egypt to save the natives from the intolerable burdens of Turkish rule. She has repeatedly remonstrated with Russia about the harsh measures dealt against the Poles. She went to the verge of war with Austria on behalf of the Italian provinces. Indeed, people whose lives were happy compared with the Irish have received the diplomatic aid of England. Why, then, should our government hesitate to open negotiations with the English Cabinet on the subject of Ireland? Never was a people so oppressed; never was a province given over more ruthlessly to the barbarism of feudal tenure and partisan tyranny. Under the contemplated Coercion bill Ireland will be in a worse case than the Tuscan duchies when Austria held the territory, for those unhappy countries preserved the form of autonomy under Austria's archdukes. What the state of Ireland is every one knows—a peasantry ground down by alien land owners; a magistracy appointed by alien rulers; parasites applying laws that foreign greed and malice devise. Bad as the present is, the future is a hundred fold worse, for, when the pending coercion measure goes into operation, Ireland will be as helplessly under the heel of a handful of marplots as the South was under the carpet-baggers after the war.

The American government has remained silent under this spectacle of savage misrule long enough to prove that intervention is not the passionate impulse of undue partisanship. In 1861 before the seceding States were even agreed themselves as to what they wanted, England hastened to recognize the inchoate rebellion as successful belligerency. We have waited one hundred years and watched the experiment of a union brought about by bloodshed and fraud, and we have never officially protested. It is time that the civilized peoples of the world raised a voice against the odious barbarism of British rule in Ireland. France, Russia and the United States have long looked upon English government in Ireland as a blot upon civilization. It is time for the United States to speak officially as it has repeatedly spoken through its legislatures. It is time to ask England to deal with the Irish people as civilized governments deal with conquered or co-ordinate peoples.—*N. Y. Star.*

Carlisle Defines Democracy.

Speaker Carlisle in his speech at Covington, Kentucky, said: I want to say to all Democrats that we would be unworthy of our name if we allowed any number of reverses to dishearten us. The growth of the Democratic party in the last twenty-five years has been wonderful. At the close of the war we were entirely out of power; we had no offices or patronage, and were practically ostracized from a share in the affairs of the Government. The Democracy had a political faith founded on the principles of Jefferson, and they fought for it gallantly, without hope of reward. There has never been a time since 1876 when the majority of the people were not in favor of the principles of the Democratic party. I want to impress upon you the necessity of standing to your principles in any emmergency and at all elections, no matter how small and unimportant they may seem to be. No party can be successful in any country unless it has principles upon which it will stake its existence before the people. This country is full of vagaries on the powers of Government. Some want it to become a great eleemosynary institution for the care of everybody; some want it to purchase the railroads and telegraph lines; some want it to interfere with the people's private business; some want it to loan money to indigent people. It is impossible to enumerate schemes to rob the taxpayers for the benefit of somebody else. We must overcome the Socialistic theories abroad in the land. We must stand everywhere for the protection of both capital and labor. We must stand everywhere for the rights of men to do business with their own money in their own way. If the Democratic party does not do this it might as well cease to exist.

A LITTLE more than a century ago, the Philadelphia *Ledger* points out, Great Britain tried in Massachusetts a coercion bill bearing a strong family resemblance, in some respects, to that now proposed for Ireland. Certain classes of offenders were to be taken to England for trial, on the allegation that they could not get a fair trial in Boston. The mother country had 11 regiments of troops in Boston, and scarcely anyone believed at the time that resistance by force of arms could succeed. A very little measure of home rule would have satisfied the leaders of the American people in 1774, but coercion was tried instead, and in less than two years nothing short of entire absolute independence would be accepted, and after a few years of war, it was granted. Coercion forced the revolution of 1776-83, as it has repeatedly produced revolts in Ireland—and yet coercion is still the sovereign remedy with the smaller class of English statesmen for resistance to government injustice.

WHILE other nations are spending millions in large armies and war materials, and thus increasing their public debt, the United States is satisfied with an army of less than 25,000 men, and is reducing its national debt steadily several millions every month in the year. The United States is beginning to be somewhat of a great country.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Tax Collector Metz, of Reading, who resigned his office some time ago, has been found to be about $2,500 short in his accounts. His boodsmen will have to make the shortage good.

—James Rimers, known in the theatrical profession as James Reynolds, shot his wife and then shot himself at Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon. The wife's injuries are only slight, but Rimers is not expected to live.

—In a runaway accident on last Tuesday, Major James F. Ryan, of McKeesport, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed. Major Ryan was a brother of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and one of the wealthiest citizens of McKeesport.

—It is not enough that the sugar refineries in the United States have a total refining capacity of about 1,000,000 barrels per month, but we must have imitation sugar. It costs about 1½ cents a pound to manufacture "sugarine" by the secret formula which is in use.

—The barn of John Henry, in Summit township, Crawford county, was struck by lightning one evening last week. Three horses, two cows, and two calves, together with all the hay, grain, etc., stored on the premises were consumed. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

—The house of a man named Brewles, in Smith county, Va., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, in which two of his daughters, aged 19 and 21 years, were burned to death and three other persons so severely injured that they cannot survive. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

—Joseph Burch, a well-to-do farmer, living six miles west of Lima, Ohio, on Wednesday last, killed his sick wife with a hammer, and then went to the woods near by, twisted some bark into a noose, and hanged himself. Burch was temperate but weak minded, and the pair had had frequent quarrels.

—Assistant Paymaster Joseph Frick, of the United States steamer Michigan, was mortally wounded on Monday near Erie, Pa., while out gunning. He used the butt of his gun to start a balky horse. In the operation the horse kicked, discharging the weapon, shooting Frick's arm off. He lies dying in St. Vincent's hospital.

—Mrs. B. S. Smoot, aged 17, a bride of eight weeks committed suicide by taking a dose of "rough on rats" at Topeka, Kansas on Saturday. Her husband is an engineer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. She had in her pocket at the time of her death the photograph of a young man to whom she was at one time engaged.

—At Menasha, Wisconsin, all the girls in the carding department of the Menasha woolen mills went on a strike Friday afternoon. The proprietors of the mill ordered all the windows facing the street painted recently, so that the girls employed would attend strictly to business and not be tempted to watch passers-by. The girls refuse to return unless the paint is removed.

—The town of Washington was shaken on Saturday as if by a small earthquake. After shooting oil wells with nitro-glycerine, the cans that had contained the explosives were gathered together and placed around the carcass of an old cow and exploded. The noise was deafening, and many homes in Washington were shaken. Not six hairs were afterward found of the cow.

—Near Dolores, Argentine Republic, there was recently a shower of stones. A few moments after the plains were covered with the bodies of geese, storks, and other birds and animals killed by the stones. One inhabitant of the place carried 48 head of geese home in the space of half an hour. Great loss was sustained. Many animals were killed and crops and trees destroyed.

—During a terific storm at Pikeville Section, N. C., on Tuesday, the house of Taylor Eastman, a prominent farmer, was struck by lighting. Mrs. Eastman was sitting near the window and Eastman and his son at another window, while a daughter had a seat in front of the fireplace. Eastman and his son were killed outright and Mrs. Eastman and her daughter were rendered unconscious.

—John Lennocks, a night watchman at Edward McCauley & Co.'s coal yard, Philadelphia, was seized in the office by four men about 1 o'clock on Saturday night, bound and gagged and tied to a chair with ropes. The men then broke open the money-drawer, took the contents $103 in cash, and departed. Lennocks liberated himself by freeing one hand and cutting the ropes which bound him to the chair.

—On last Friday afternoon George Werner, a teacher in a suburban village school in the town of Williamsburg, Wisconsin, punished a refractory pupil named Henry Zugbusch by applying a ruler sharply to his wrists, and the latter fell back unconscious in his seat. Supposing that the boy had fainted, he threw two pails of water over him but the pupil was dead. The teacher fled and has not been seen since. The farmers of the community are looking for him and threaten to lynch him, as the boy's father claims that Werner choked him to death.

—On Sunday morning one of the strangest accidents occurred at New York that has ever been witnessed by railroad men. Thomas Quinn, while walking along the track, was struck by a freight train and his body was thrown upon the pilot of the engine, where it lay until Larchmont was reached. There it fell to the roadbed and both feet were cut off. Another train on the opposite track struck the body and it was hurled upon the pilot and lay there until New Rochelle was again reached, when it rolled off and the trunk fell under the wheels a second time. When the train moved off it was seen that only the headless trunk remained after the terrible buffeting it had received.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

H. H. JONES Macon, Ga.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Chronic diseases completely, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other medicines do.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says under date of Dec. 20th, 1886:

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness below here in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRADDOCK, East Lockport, N.Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY $20.

This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, 3 Hemmers and Tucker, and lot of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you buy one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES of Bernard Donegan, deceased. Take notice, that an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Bernard Donegan, dec'd in the township of Clearfield, in the county of Cambria, on Friday, the 27th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent, and among the heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., April 15, '87.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. H. EWING, D. D., July 28, 1886. Principal.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Toledo Feeding Unexcelled. For sale low, quantities and circulars, address

S. W. FLOWER & CO. Toledo, Ohio.

LARGE AND EARLY CROPS

Are wanted by all farmers.

The earlier the better. The way to get these needed results, is to use reliable fertilizers.

Baugh's $25 Phosphate, Pure Raw Bone Meal, Agricultural Chemicals, and other brands which we manufacture or import are reliable, cheap and lasting fertilizers.

If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your order direct to us.

Send for BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE GUIDE, PRICES and other information.

BAUGH & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers,
20 South Delaware Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and leaves it pleasant. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases reverse their fate by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinderscorns destroy the growth. Stops all pain. Gives instant relief. Makes the feet comfortable. Hinderscorns cure when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists or by mail for 15c. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once stating Experience. (Refer to this paper. CHAS. BROS. Rochester, N. Y. Feb. 25 2m.

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Occupies three Buildings. Largest and Best. More positions for graduates than all other school's combined. Life Scholarship, $85. Write for circulars. COLEMAN, PALMS & CO., Proprietors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the first and final account of Joshua Aurandt, executor of last will and testament of William Foley, deceased:

Having been appointed by said Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Monday, the 16 day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN A. LLOYD E. DUFFON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Mch. 21. Auditor.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Dr. Le Roy Sweet's Infallible Specific for Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, Constipation, and all Derangements of the Liver. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Fac-simile Signature. Established 20 Years.

THIS PAPER

MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

CARL RIVINIUS

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks,

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Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches In Key and Stem Winders.

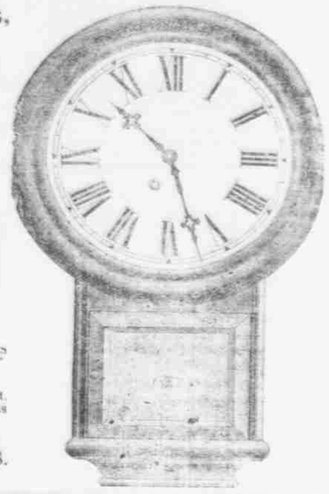
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.



MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best In The World

For large or small game—32 rifles, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 50 grs.; 40 cal. 60 grs.; 45 cal. 70 and 90 grs. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the most absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles. World renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in Fourteen different styles, prices from $10.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.

Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, covered by consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the consecutive shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY!

A GREAT TREATISE (illustrated) on MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, Exhaustion, Impotency, Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Lack of Development, Sexual Disorders, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Self-Abuse, Destructive Habits, Indiscretion or Excesses, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Organic Weakness, Physical Incapacity, Unfitness to Study or Business, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Fears, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Lame Back, Failing Powers, Barrenness, Impaired Nutrition, Wasting Diseases, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other painful symptoms, resulting from Self-Abuse, Indiscretion or Excesses, Mailed (sealed) free. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., or No. 31 Temple St., Portland, Me.

VIGOROUS HEALTH

Free Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to any address. Contains a large proportion of the ingredients used in the PROFESSOR HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Physical Decay, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Premature Old Age, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Power, Impaired Memory, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases reverse their fate by the timely use of PROFESSOR HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Proprietors, 3709 N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TREATMENT,—One Month, $3. Two Months, $5. Three, $7. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any address. Correspondence strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express, with privilege of examination. Consultation free. Call or address with stamp for reply, DR. HARRIS, 3709 N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliances. Ask for Terms

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

E. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Depsit, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

COLLECTIONS MADE AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DRAFTS on the Principal Cities Bought and Sold and a General Banking Business transacted.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1794.

Ebensburg, July 9th, 1882.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, 2d door.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary out buildings. The farm is in a fine condition, fully fenced and in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.

June 4 1885. M. L. DRISCOLL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Patrick B. Smith, deceased.

Letters of administration cum testamento annexo having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make settlement, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JOHN F. SMITH, Adm'r C. T. A.,
Munster Twp., Jan. 21, 1887.-6t.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Burt House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, May 17, 1882.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City. For SELECT LIST of 1,000 Newspapers Will be sent free on application. Jan. 14 '87

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES! Over 2,000 pages. *Fully Illustrated.* Ag'ts wanted Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,

LORETTO, PA.

IN CHARGE OF

FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition for the Schol

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 22, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Plant a tree.

—To-day (Friday) is Arbor day.

—Buy all your seeds at Barkers'.

—Tailor Peach has 19 boarders who will likely spend the summer with him.

—Captain William Linton, of Summit, was on Saturday last appointed postmaster at that place.

—Mr. Charles Dunlap, of Carroll township had several fine sheep killed by dogs one night last week.

—Upwards of ten millions of dollars worth of property went up in smoke last month in the United States.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss. For sale at Davison's drug store.

—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has just made another donation of ten thousand dollars to the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has commenced to retire the old engines for freight hauling and put on the 118,000 pounders.

—Mr. Matthew Zahm, who has been visiting in Philadelphia, returned home on Tuesday. He is much improved in health and enjoyed the trip very much.

—Mr. Walter Cummings, at one time a student at the St. Joseph Convent at this place, is visiting friends in this place.

—Work will begin at the Huntingdon Reformatory on Monday next. Nearly $40,000 will be expended during the year.

—For all kinds of groceries, always fresh, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The borough of Greensburg is to have water works. The water is to be supplied by the Westmoreland Water Company from springs on Chestnut ridge.

—Rev. James P. Tahaney, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Johnstown, is reported to be in New York, in a very feeble and threatening condition, physically.

—Seed oats and seed potatoes at Barkers'.

—Alexander Acar, a well known millwright, was found dead in bed at a lumber camp, near Keating, Clinton county, on Thursday. The cause was heart disease.

—Much valuable timber was destroyed on Brush Mountain near Hollidaysburg, last week by forest fires. It is said the house of a man named Dumm, on the mountain was destroyed.

—Miss Tipton, a well known printer, who some time ago, for a short time, worked on the Carrolltown *News* died at his home in Altoona on Wednesday of last week, aged about 30 years.

—For the best tobacco and choice cigars, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The worst snow storm of the year prevailed at Lock Haven on Monday, the snow falling to the depth of ten inches. A similar storm occurred there at this season of the year in 1854.

—During the year 1886 there were entered in the Prothonotarys office of Cambria county 600 judgments, original suits, mechanics' liens and certioraris, and 113 transcripts and appeals.

—Andrew Greenwood, an old offender, was brought to jail on Tuesday night from Johnstown, charged with stealing hides from George Kurtz, a butcher, and selling them at Bonnetsels tannery.

—Last week Mr. Herman Connell, pressman at this office, made the best time on record with the FREEMAN press, he having run the entire circulation off, in two hours and thirty-five minutes.

—It is said that negotiations are pending for the sale of the coal lands of Messers Dean and Caldwell, on the Cresson and Coalport road, the consideration for the same being the sum of $450,000.

—Big line of carpets at Barkers'.

—Mr. Thomas H. Heist, of the Bolton House, Harrisburg, and Maple Park Springs, of this place, has been spending several days here during the present week getting ready for the summer's business.

—One night last week the large weigh scales at the colliery of W. W. Reed & Bro., near Tindle, Huntingdon county, were blown to pieces with dynamite. Several discharged workmen are suspected.

—For the best flour in the market, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—All our exchanges are noting the fact that a paper mill is about being started at Ebensburg. There is about as much prospect at present of a government navy yard being located at Ebensburg as a paper mill.

—William Helfrich, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, a resident of Johnstown, was struck by a west bound train at Gallitzin on Friday last and severely injured. He was taken to the Altoona hospital.

—Mr. Joseph Hipps, of Chest township, this week publishes his card as a candidate for County Auditor. Mr. Hipps is well qualified to perform the duties of the office and if nominated would fill the position with ability.

—Largest assortment of queensware, plain and decorated, at Barkers'.

—Rev. Joseph A. Gallaher, who was at one time stationed at Loretto, but who left there with his brother Rev. Hugh Gallagher, about thirty-four years ago for California as a pioneer priest, died in San Francisco on the 4th inst., in the 64th year of his age.

—Mr. Henry Byrne, of this place, will shortly execute sale his farm about half a mile west of town, on the Loretto road. The farm contains 100 acres, about 80 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. It is a rare chance to secure a good farm.

—A convention of Huntingdon county farmers has been called to meet at the Court House on Saturday, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Mutual Co-operative Farmers' Association, the object of which is to regulate the price of farm products.

—Remember that you can get the highest prices for wool at Barkers'.

—Some one has introduced a bill into the Legislature requiring that all vegetables, fruits and other produce shall be sold by weight. The gradually diminishing size of the peach basket and berry box demands a reform. The only remedy is to insist that everything shall be sold by weight.

—The card of Mr. J. W. Griffin, of Munster township, as a candidate for County Auditor appears among the political announcements this week. Mr. Griffin is a competent man for the position, a good Democrat and if nominated would perform his duties without fear, favor or affection.

—Quite a number of our citizens were angle-worming and providing themselves with other kinds of bait on Friday last, but when they returned from trout fishing they slipped home the back way and we have not heard of their bragging about the size of their string of speckled beauties.

—Howard Gordon was brought to jail on Tuesday night charged with stealing $97.35 from Cora Hald an inmate of a house of ill repute, on the Frankstown road near Johnstown. Gordon is a cousin of Ellwood Gordon who was sent to the Penitentiary from this county about a year ago, for the murder of his wife.

—Dr. F. F. Neff, of Williamsburg, Blair county intends to practice his profession at Lilly.

—Mr. J. B. Denny who had been "doing up" Boston, Mass., for a week or two returned home on Saturday.

—The change in the weather last week stopped the garden making for the time being, but the present fair weather will soon cause it to be resumed. Before commencing, drop into John Owens' store on High street, where dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions are always sold at bottom prices.

—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity, on Saturday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a company to get up a fair ground, race course, etc.

—On Sunday last, at Summerhill, Drs. W. B Lowman, Walters and Brinkey, of Johnstown and Dr. Green, of Summerhill, amputated the leg of a boy named Johnston who had been injured in Scotts' coal mine at Summerhill a couple of weeks previous. It was at first thought that the leg could be saved but gangreene set in and amputation had to be resorted to save his life.

—On the last day of school the pupils of the Ebensburg High school took their teacher, Mr. Leech, by surprise. He was decoyed from his room for a few moments and upon his return he found his table covered with handsome presents. Two beautiful pictures, artistically framed, together with a card with the inscription: "To Mr. J. W. Leech from his admirers."

—While a boy named Hay, aged about 8 years, was walking down street in Philipsburg, Centre county, on Saturday, a lad named Kline aged 10 years pulled a revolver out of his pocket and said, "I'll shoot you," and shot Hay in the head. The wound is not considered fatal but should it prove so Kline will in all probability be sent up for awhile. He had two revolvers on his person, a 22 and 32 calibre, that he had taken from a trunk at home and belonged to an older brother.

—Judge Harry White, of Indiana, has placed an order with Eugene A. Poole, artist, of Greensburg, for four oil portraits of his deceased father, who was at one time President Judge of the judicial district embracing Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Cambria counties. When the portraits are completed they will be distributed among the counties named and placed in the respective court houses. One of them will occupy a place in the library room in the court house here along with the portraits of Judges Taylor and Dean.

—On Wednesday of last week Joseph Adams, of Coalport, Clearfield county, was arrested on a warrant charging him with having paid a man a sum of money to fire a building belonging to him. On the same day Lewis Devore was arrested at Dean station on the charge of having been the person who set fire to the building. The fire occurred on the 27th of August, 1885, and the building, which we understand was a hotel, was insured. Adams furnished bail in the sum of $1,500 for court, while Devore was taken to jail at Clearfield and locked up.

—Andrew Carnegie, the wealthy Pittsburg iron merchant, who is going to build the castle at the Summit, is reported to be engaged to be married to Miss Estelle Whitfield, of New York City. They will be married this (Friday) evening and to-morrow morning the bride and groom will depart on the steamer Fulda, for Europe. The wedding will be without display and in the presence of only a few friends. Mr. Carnegie is aged 52 and his bride, who is the daughter of a deceased Broadway merchant, is said to be 36. Miss Whitfield is not a beauty, according to report, but is a lady of culture and many accomplishments.

—A telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., says Paymaster in the U. S. Army, John E. Blaine, brother of James G. Blaine, is lying at the point of death at the U. S. Army and Navy Hospital at that place, and that there is no hope of his recovery. Major Blaine spent the greater part of last summer with his family at Maple Park Springs, in this place, and is well known to a number of our citizens. His wife is a daughter of Mr. James Fenlon of Notre Dame Indiana, a sister of Hon. Thomas F. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and a niece of Hon. John Fenlon of this place. Major Blaine is about fifty years of age being the youngest of the Blaine family.

—The lighting rod fraud is still on his travels. Down in Lancaster county several farmers have been caught by signing a contract in which it is agreed that after the lightning rod men have put up 50 feet or rod free of cost, the farmer shall pay 75 cents per foot for the remainder of the rod necessary to rod the building. This puts no limit to the number of feet which the operators may find necessary to complete the building, and there is no telling where the expenses may run to. The Lancaster *New Era* says that some farmers in that county have been presented with bills for $500 and upwards, and a couple such claims are in the hands of a prominent attorney of Lancaster city at the present time. The sharps who practice this game are still at work over there, but may come to this section of the country ere long.

—On Thursday of last week, the applications for licenses were heard for Huntingdon county, at Huntingdon. There were fifteen applications in the county and all were refused. President Judge Furst held that it was obligatory on the part of the court to grant all licenses where necessity of the hotel and the fitness of the applicant were shown, but he was opposed and overruled by the associate Judges. Judge Furst in his opinion says that in granting licenses the court has no jurisdiction to pass upon the propriety of the law, that that is legislative and not a judicial question. "In granting licenses," he said, "the true rule is to ascertain first the necessity of the house for the accommodation of the traveling community and the entertainment of strangers; second, to ascertain the fitness of the applicant, and third whether the applicant has complied with all the provisions of the law in regard to license. The court, then, having ascertained the fact that the applicant has complied with the law, and the house applied for is necessary, the license to be granted is a legal incident flowing therefrom. The discretion vested in the court is a sound legal discretion upon the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Accepting the fact that the law has determined that licenses shall be granted, the discretion vested in the court is not upon the law itself but upon the facts and circumstances surrounding each particular case." Three of the applicants from Huntingdon and two from Broad Top have notified the court through their attorneys that they will appeal to the supreme court.

—For fresh vegitables, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Persons indebted to the Loretto Merchandise Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before April 30th, 1887.

—William H. Carr, a resident of Altoona, was struck by an engine near Bellwood, Blair county, on Tuesday, and died at the Altoona Hospital on Wednesday, from the injuries received.

—Barbara, wife of Andrew Westrick, died at her home in Elder township, on Tuesday last, aged about 28 years. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Carrolltown on Thursday.

—An inmate of the Bellefonte jail named Kelly, an umbrella mender, made his escape on Wednesday morning. He pushed the turnkey aside and was off before that individual recovered from his astonishment.

—Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Margret Schroth, of Carrolltown, died at her parents residence this (Thursday) morning, aged 33 years, 8 months and 24 days. Funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

—The Tyrone *Daily Herald* is the latest journalistic venture, and we hope it may prove a successful one to Messers. C. S. W. Jones & Co., the publishers. It presents a neat and attractive appearance typographically, and is full of interesting current and local news.

—Prof. J. S. Foley, who during the past winter was a subscriber to, and received the FREEMAN at San Diego, California, has returned and is assisting Professor Leech in conducting his school in this place.

—Within the last ten days two of the finest monuments to be seen in this neighborhood, have been placed in the Catholic cemetery at this place. One is to the memory of the late Father Christy, and the other is over the deceased members of the family of ex-sheriff John A. Blair. Both are finely proportioned, are models of artistic skill and are a credit to the skillful workmanship of Mr. James Wilkinson of this place. Mr. Wilkinson is a master mechanic and his work when compared with others shows for itself. If you need any work in his line give him a call.

—Fifty students are enrolled in the Ebensburg Normal School. The reception for the students, was not held on Monday evening last on account of the bad weather and the absence of Miss Moote, who did not arrive and take charge of her classes until Wednesday. The reception will be held in the hall on Monday evening next and will consist of readings and recitations and musical numbers by Miss Condon. Many more students are enrolled and will enter the school next week. Two recitations daily are given in the special branches, elocution, penmanship and vocal music. The Normal literary society will meet on Friday evening.

—Mr. J. H. Caulfiel who is teaching penmanship, drawing and book-keeping in the Ebensburg Normal School, will organize special classes in those branches for the benefit of the young people of the town and vicinity who are unable to enter the regular day classes. The first meeting will be held in the Hall, on Tuesday evening the 26th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Caulfiel has been elected recently as teacher of penmanship and book keeping in "Curry Institute and Union Business College," in Pittsburgh, and will begin his work there as soon as his present engagement closes with the Normal. This is a rare opportunity for our young people to avail themselves of, in obtaining at a very small cost, instructions in these most useful branches, from a specialist.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents Per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Tonic, Alternative and Cathartic.

Simmons Liver Regulator cures malaria, billiousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and piles. It is most effective in starting the secretions of liver, causing the bile to act as a purge. When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purge; after the removal of the bile it will regulate the bowles and impart vigor and health to the whole system.

No matter what parts it may finally affect,

catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this direful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages. Not a snuff nor a liquid.

Godey Better Each Month.

Godey's Lady's Book for May comes to us filled with good things. The steel plate is well rendered, the subject being the now favorite "Five O'clock Tea," illustrated by a story from the pen of Mrs. Agusta de Bubna. A new serial from the popular authoress, Miss Marian C. L. Reeves is commenced in this number, entitled "In the Skirts O' the forest." The opening chapters promise well for the interest of the new novel. Numerous short stories, poems, black and colored fashion and work pages complete an excellent spring number of this popular monthly. W. E. Striker, 1224 Arch St., Publisher. Price, $2 per year.—Sample copy, 15 cents.

The South Penn.

Senator Thomson, of Dauphin county, who introduced the bill in the General Assembly permitting railroads to build or abandon part of their line, acknowledged last week that the measure was intended to affect the South Penn. "Nine out of every ten men who know the actual facts of the case have long been satisfied that the road would never be built as a through line," said Mr. Thomson, "and the object of this bill is to enable those who have put their money into the road to save as much out of the wreck as possible. About $5,000,000 has been expended already and $5,000,000 is required to complete the line. We are now within two and a half years of the time within which the road must be built or the charter forfeited, and there are no signs that the money will be forthcoming to complete it. The road can not be sold because the purchaser would have to take it subject to those conditions; he would have to complete and operate the whole line within the time limited or else lose everything and nobody will buy under these conditions. The Baltimore & Ohio would not buy it because they already have connections with Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania could not buy it because the courts have held it to be a parallel and competing line and the Reading is not in condition to buy anything. Outside of these corporations, where are you to find a purchaser?"

>AFTER SEEING GABLE & CO.'S NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS<

STEP FORWARD TO THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT

And see their Fine Stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions—Fine Work on Good Cambric—just imported from Switzerland, and sold at lower prices than many jobbers wholesale them at. Prices range 1c. to $1 per yard; Special Value at 5, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37 1-2, 50c., etc. Beautiful New Swiss Edgings and Insertions very cheap. A Fine Line of Flouncing Widths in Cambric Goods, just received, at 50, 62 1-2, 75, 87 12, 95c., $1, etc., per yard. Bargains in All-Over Embroideries. You will find this a Very Large Stock of Beautiful Patterns to select from at Remarkably Low Prices. Ladies, Don't Miss This Rare Opportunity.

Schenk Block, 1402 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa., Gable & Co.'s Store,

WHERE EVERYBODY PAYS THE SAME PRICE.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Ebensburg and Vicinity

It has been the custom for some time back for some of the Clothiers of our town to visit you with samples of their stock, soliciting your patronage. Almost every sensible person must recognize the fact that it is almost impossible for a business house carrying a large and varied line of clothing, to do justice to themselves in displaying their goods by samples. We have been requested by some of your best citizens to again visit Ebensburg, (being no doubt satisfied with our way of doing business and our extremly low uniform one price to all), and the only reason that deters us are the facts as stated above, "the multiplicity of kinds, qualities, styles and prices."

We have therefore hit upon the following plan which must meet the approval of all. WE WILL RETURN IN CASH ON ALL PURCHASES OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS OR OVER, THE AMOUNT OF RAILROAD FARE FROM EBENSBURGH TO JOHNSTOWN AND RETURN. We believe in offering this very liberal consideration you can make your purchases far more satisfactory to yourselves, (having our entire stock to select from) and it will be the means of making us better acquainted, a desire greatly wished for. All our goods are marked in plain figures and one uniform low price to all.

Respectfully,
COHEN & MARX,
Popular One Price Clothiers,
210 Main Street,
Apr. 15, 4t. Johnstown, Pa.

Communication.

MOUNTAIN DALE, APRIL 19, 1887.

The literature class of the Mountain Dale High School during the past term, just closed, achieved very satisfactory results, generally. Among its most brilliant members were Bennie and Charlie Myres, sons of Mr. B. F. Myers, of near Mountain Dale, who are remarkably endowed with bright intellects and powerful memories. The former committed to memory 315 extracts from nearly two hundred different authors, while the latter, who is but ten years of age, could quote 154 extracts from nearly as many different authors. James William Murray, son of Mr. Thomas Murray, of this place, stands first in the B literature class. He recited memory extracts from more than fifty authors, aggregating 155 verses.

RENO.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only fifty cents a bottle at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Communication.

ALLEGHENY TWP., APRIL 18, 1887.

EDITOR FREEMAN.—Information has reached me that reports are current that I am no longer a candidate for County Superintendent. I will hereby state that all such reports are false and have been circulated for the purpose of fujuring me. I am still a candidate for County Superintendent and will remain so until after the convention.

Respectfully,
W. J. CRAMER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 20, 1887:

Patrick Malony, Tunnelhill and Elizabeth Sheehan, Allegheny township.

John A. Baum, Susquehanna township and Armina Clevinger, Uniontown, Indiana county.

Isaiah Rough and Nancy Catharine Gregg, Gallitzin.

Julius Puky and Mary Laban, Cambria Borough.

Joseph Smeltzner, Gallitzin and Susan Maloy, Loretto.

Michael Klemko and Nettie Barkhamer, Cambria Borough.

J. M. Eakman, East Conemaugh and Margaret E. Bee, Johnsonown.

Grapes for Weakly and Sickly Persons.

Many persons who are weak and sickly are at a loss to know what will restore their health. Speer's Port Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice are the best restoratives known. It is especially recommended for its purity, exquisite flavor, and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medical powers and blood making property. Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting this wine, and it requires a four year's process before it is fit for market.—*N. Y. Baptist.* Sold by druggists.

Directors Convention.

The school directors of the county will meet according to law, at Ebensburg, May 3rd, to elect a County Superintendent. Excursion rates will be granted to directors. The Pennsylvania railroad will sell excursion tickets on presentation of card orders. These orders will be mailed to directors coming by railroad. Directors from the north of the county coming by the way of the Cresson Clearfield and New York Short Route, will purchase tickets with the orders on that road to Cresson. At Cresson the orders on the P. R. R. will be used. Orders will be mailed about the 25th of April.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Piles—Blind, Bleeding and Itching

Positively cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Bathe with a little of the Fluid added to the water. A single application will allay the itching, soothe all inflammation, deodorize all offensiveness and staunch the bleeding. Tetter and Scald Head are quickly cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Died.

WALT—Died at his home in Carroll township, on Friday, April 14th, 1887, Mr. Landlin Walt, aged about 45 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for the construction of two cesspools, one for the use of the Court House and one for the Jail, and also for the construction of sewers connecting with same, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at their office. All proposals must be in writing and be filed in their office by 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday May 2, 1887. Proposals for cesspools must be separate from the proposals for sewers.

The successful bidder must furnish bonds with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners for the faithful completion of the work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Commissioners.

Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
JOSEPH HIPPS,
Chest township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
J. W. GRIFFIN,
Munster Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
JOHN KIRBY,
Johnstown.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
M. D. EBERLY,
Ebensburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
M. F. KELLY,
Gallitzin Borough.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Auditor subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
LOUIS ROLAND
4th Ward, Johnstown Borough.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
C. A. McGONIGLE,
Lilly Borough.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
F. J. PARRISH,
Gallitzin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic Primary Election.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS,
Ebensburg, March 4, 1887.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic Primary election.
JAMES GRIFFIN,
Cambria Borough, Mar. 4 1887.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
HENRY ERCHENSEHR,
Richland Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of next Democratic primary election.
M. A. QUARTZ,
Washington Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of next Democratic primary election.
A. D. CRISTE
Munster Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
CHARLES DUNLAP,
Carroll Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
P. E. DILLON,
Elder Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I take this method of announcing that I will be a candidate for the nomination of the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary election. If nominated I will make an active effort to be elected, and if elected will perform the duties of said office to the best of my ability and for the accommodation of the taxpayers.
THOMAS E. HOWE.
Cambria borough, March 4, 1887.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for Circular. A. O. BLESS, Centralia, Va.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality well-old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. JAY & BROS., 37 Barclay St., N. Y.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

THE PLUMED KNIGHT, For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand. SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa. Jan. 14 '87.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Francis Mulvehill, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate Francis Mulvehill, late of Ebensburg, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same should present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MRS. JENNIE MULVEHILL,
Executrix.

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accommodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick township for the year ending March 14, 1887:

WM. D. RHODES, Supervisor, DR.

To amount—	
Road Duplicate	$211.60
Cash	10.82
Cash	24.57
Order	16.18
	$546.17

CONTRA, CR.

By amount—	
Work on road	$204.34
Returned to Commissioners	8.20
Exoneration	2.13
Services as Supervisors	43.75
Cash, false pretense	58.13
Printing	11.25
Fine Sledge	12.00
Fine Sledge	4.75
One order paid	1.00
Percentage on cash tax	4.38
	$346.17

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount—	
Road Duplicate	$189.71
Cash	81.63
One order on Commissioners	50.00
Cash	40.43
	$361.77

CONTRA, CR.

By amount—	
Work on roads	$185 11
Exonerations	1.75
Returned	6.97
Services as Supervisor	39.25
Paid for plank	11.71
Repairing plow	3.50
Orders paid	51.25
Percentage on cash tax	3.98
Cash	37.87
Cash	40.43
	$361.77

The following orders were issued by the Auditors and remain unpaid:

No. 2, S. L. Reed	$7.00
No. 6, A. W. Rowland	2.25
No. 2, G. A. Michaels (No. 2, of '86 ren'd)	6.00
	$15.25

We, the Auditors of said township do certify that we have examined the accounts of said township and find them to be correct according to our best knowledge and belief,

G. G. EMPFIELD,
J. F. REESE,
T. S. EMPFIELD,
Auditors

Attest: A. W. ROLAND, Clerk.
April 1, 1887.

Our Wire Twist Suits.

$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50

To lay aside an old, wornout suit of clothes and don a new one is only a change in material, unless the wearer sees that Modern Cut, Recent Style, Fashionable Fabric, and the Prevailing Shades also enter into the combination.

Our Genuine Wire Twist Suits, that we are now selling for $10.50, will meet these requirements exactly. They are strong, all-wool goods, that we warrant not to fade or change color, and have a first-class tailor cut style that adapts itself to the form, resembling custom-made apparel in every particular We have the Wire Twist Suits in Men's and Youth' sizes and in Plaid and Black Colors.

If you want to get the benefit of an unbroken assortment, call and see these goods at once.

L. M. WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,
Leaders in Style and Low Prices,
JOHNSTOWN, - - PENN'A.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85. G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, - - - EBENSBURG

HARNESS AND SADDLERY!

I have now on hand the BEST ASSORTMENT of Harness and Saddlery in Ebensburg and am constantly manfacturing new work. Call and see my stock of Harness, Halters,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

etc. I use none but the very best of stock and sell at the lowest prices. Bark taken in exchange for harness.

G. L. FREDERICK,
Ebensburg, Pa.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,

Ebensburg, Pa.

☞A full line of Caskets always on hand.☜

Bodies Embalmed WHEN REQUIRED.

Apt 30 '86

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county and to me directed there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, County of Cambria, on

SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1887,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, as mentioned and described in Third Plurias Writ of Partition and drafts accompanying same in the estate of F. X. Christy, deceased, viz:

All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under purpart No. 1, which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Catharine Heister, land surveyed in the name of Richard Whitehead and land of Rouger Bradley's estate and others better known as the Jacob Burgoon tract of the Old Homestead. Beginning at sugar call, thence by land warranted in the name of Richard Whitehead, North 35½ degrees East, 196 perches to a sugar; thence by land of Rouger Bradley's heirs, South 45° degrees East, 200 perches to pointers, thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister, South 87 degrees West, 266 perches to the place of beginning, containing about *123 acres and 144 perches*. The surface and buildings of said purpart have been accepted and taken by Dr. J. T. Christy at the valuation placed thereon by the Sheriff's Inquisition.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under No. 2 which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, situate on the waters of Storm's Run, beginning at pointers, thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister North 45 degrees East 70 perches to pointers, thence by other lands of F. X. Christy, decd., South 37½ degrees West 83 perches to a post, thence North 45 degrees West 4 perches, thence by land of Agnes Burk North 60 degrees West 14½ perches to a post, thence by same 60 degrees West 20 perches to stones, thence by land of John Gray North 14 degrees East 15 perches, thence by same North 25 degrees West 17 perches to a post, thence by same North 29 degrees West 20 perches to a post, thence by same 14½ degrees West 12 perches, thence by same North 21 degrees West 26 perches to a post, thence by land of Sebastian Siberts, North 86 degrees East 84 perches to pointers, the beginning, containing *44 acres and 155 perches.*

ALSO—All the surface and buildings of said purpart No. 2, which will be sold separately from the coal and minerals,

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under purpart No. 3, which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, beginning at a beech stump and pointers, thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy South 21 degrees West 106 perches to a post, thence by lands of Agnes Burk North 22½ degrees West 34 perches to a post, thence by same 55 degrees West 42 perches to a post, thence by other lands of F. X. Christy deceased, North 37½ degrees East 83 perches to pointers, thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister, North 31 degrees East 88 perches to the place of beginning, containing *44 acres and 47 perches.*

ALSO—All the surface and buildings of said purpart No. 3, which will be sold separately from the coal and mineral.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, bounded and described as follows: being purpart No. 4: Beginning at a post, thence by land warranted in the name of Hugh Moor or North 60 degrees West 77 perches to a hickory, thence by land of Henry Sanker North 33 degrees East 12 perches to a post, thence by same and land of Sarah Grove North 35½ degrees East 80 perches to a post, thence by land of Sarah Grove North 15 degrees East 30 perches to a post, thence by land of N. Burk North 22½ degrees East 78 perches to a post, thence North 3 degrees West 26 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of John Grove South 11 degrees East 4 perches, thence by other land of F. X. Christy deceased, North 60 degrees East 98 perches to a post, thence by same 60 degrees East 12 perches to a post, thence South 41 degrees East 28 perches to Horse, thence by same South 53 degrees East 42 perches to a post, thence South 22½ degrees East 34 perches to a post, and thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy, South 21 degrees West 136 perches to the place of beginning, containing *95 acres and 42 perches.*

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, bounded and described as follows [being purpart No. 5.]: Beginning at a post, thence by land warranted in the name of Ellen Catharine Heister South 29 degrees East 90 perches to pointers, thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy South 46 degrees West 282 perches to pointers, thence by land of J. E. Shields North 35½ degrees West 59 perches to a hemlock, and thence down the Clearfield Creek by its various courses and distances 399 perches to the place of beginning, containing *100 acres and 41 perches.*

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin [being purpart No. 6,] bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post adjoining tract in name of J. an Hay, thence by same North 66½ degrees West 90 perches to pointers, thence by land of F. X. Christy, deceased, North 4 degrees East 32 perches to a beech, thence by same South 62 degrees East 32 perches to a line, thence by same South 9 degrees East 12 perches, thence by same South 45 degrees 85½ perches, thence by same South 61 degrees East 10 perches, thence by same South 75 degrees East 10 perches, thence by same 85 degrees East 22 perches to a post, thence by same North 46 degrees East 12½ perches to a post, thence by same North 85 degrees East 16 perches to a post, thence by same South 12 degrees East 15 perches to a post, thence by same 75 degrees East 18 perches to a post, thence by same North 54 degrees East 16 perches to pointers, thence by same North 72 degrees East 49 perches to pointers, thence by same South 15 degrees West 23 perches to a post, thence by same South 15 degrees West 34 perches to place of beginning, containing *56 acres and 76 perches.*

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year thereafter, and one-third at the death of Elizabeth Christy, widow of the decedent; the latter two payments with interest payable annually, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises. The last judgment to remain in the hands of the purchasers during the natural lifetime of said Elizabeth Christy, and the interest thereof to be annually paid to her allenee. Dr. J. T. Christy.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Trustee to sell the Real Estate of
April 15, 1887. F. X. Christy, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the final account of Wm. H. Seebler and Francis Wagner, executors of John Wagner, deceased, who was guardian of Agatha Will and May Catharine Will, minor children of Augustine D. Will, deceased. Having been appointed an Auditor to make a distribution of the f

THE CULTURE OF CARP.

The following article on the subject of carp culture we take from the Westmoreland *Democrat*. As a number of our farmers have built ponds and many more intend building during the coming summer, we have no doubt it will prove interesting :

"In many sections of Westmoreland county there are persons who very rarely taste fresh fish. Because of their remoteness from markets, and because of the further fact, with the exception of the ridge country, all the streams have become depopulated through the wash of the coal mines, a very large majority have come to look upon a fresh fish as a luxury. And yet it is possible for almost every farmer to have abundance of fresh fish at his door with little more trouble and not as much expense as the poultry in his barn-yard. This result can be attained in the culture of the German carp. Ten years ago the U. S. Fish Commission had a number of these food fish imported for experiment in this country. It has since been found that they can be propagated in all parts of the United States as successfully as in Europe. There are at present probably over 100 carp ponds in different parts of this county. From those established two or three years ago the owners are now reaping a rich reward. The rapid growth and wonderful manner in which these fish multiply, as demonstrated in this locality, has been noted at different times in the columns of the *Democrat*. There is no good reason why almost every one of the 5,400 farms in Westmoreland should not have its carp pond. In the hope still further awakening interest on the subject we offer some facts and hints on carp culture :

Ponds may be made of almost any size. One-quarter of an acre, it has been estimated, stocked with yearlings, will produce about 2,500 pounds of carp for use annually. A location for the pond should be found in the vicinity of a small stream of unpolluted water or spring. Swamp land can sometimes be utilized. The pond should not be built by directly damming the stream. Locate the pond on the side of the stream, and conduct the water thither by such arrangement as will enable one to supply the pond with a large or small flow as may be deemed necessary. The dam should be located at a sufficient distance above the pond to allow of a fall great enough for an easy descent of the water to the pond. If the bottom is alluvial it should be covered with clay or heavy loam before the water is turned in. Put in at least six inches of clay and puddle or tamp well. The embankments should be solidly built and considerably wider at the bottom than at the top. To make the pond proof against both muskrats and gray-fish, the middle of the embankment should be filled with small stones, and the interstices between the latter with sand or fine gravel. If the slone filling is made a foot or two lower than the embankment, it is all the better. A kettle or pool should be located near the breast of the pond, where the drain pipe for emptying is placed. The kettle should be a foot or 18 inches deeper than the other part of the pond, and be connected with the farthest part of the pond by a ditch about one foot deep and three feet wide. Small side ditches should also be dug from the edges of the pond to this main, central ditch, so that when it is desired to drain the pond all the fish and water may be drawn into the kettle. The pond should be graded from the outer edges toward the kettle, commonly with a depth of water 5 or 6 inches, and gradually increasing until the kettle is reached. The overflow pipe should be so arranged that the water in the kettle shall not be less than 5 feet. This is necessary as the fish usually retire there and remain during the cold weather. When the sun shines and the temperature of the water is raised they again venture into the shallow. The pond should be located so as to have as much exposure to the sun as possible so that the water may be kept warm. If the supply is from a spring, the water should be required to flow through an open broad channel, that the chilliness may be reduced before it enters the pond. When the pond is frozen over in the winter time, holes should be cut in the ice at intervals that the fish may have air. Care must be taken that frogs, snakes, muskrats, or other fish do not find their way into the pand.

The fish spawn in their second year. It is said a female carp, weighing 4 or 5 pounds, contains from 400,000 to 500,000 eggs. Aquatic plants are generally placed in ponds on which the spawn may be deposited. It is found, however, that a still better plan is to place some brush in the edges of the pond. After the spawn has been deposited thereon the brush should be removed to a second pond, where the young may hatch out. The larger carp consume the spawn. The carp is shy and cunning. He does not delight in exposing himself to the general gaze. Care must consequently be taken that the pond does not become over-stocked. Draw off the pond occasionally that a knowledge of its condition may be ascertained and the drains leading to the kettle cleared of any obstructions. Feed the fish often and they will fatten and thrive. They will eat with a relish the refuse from the table, whether it be bits of meat, bread or vegetables. Cut the food into small pieces and distribute near the bank. An occasional glimpse of the fish can be obtained when they are searching for the food. In the winter time they require little or no food. Fish spawned in April will attain a length of 6 inches by autumn. In two years, under favorable conditions, they have been known to reach a weight of from 4 to 6 pounds and a length of from 16 to 20 inches.

With a plow, scoop and shovel a pond can readily be constructed. Fish for stocking the pond can be procured from the State Commission without cost, or from some of the successful carp culturists in the county at a small expense. It would likewise be advisable for persons before beginning the construction of ponds and culture of fish to visit some of the places where the propagation has been in progress for several years. Such ponds can now be seen in almost every part of Westmoreland.

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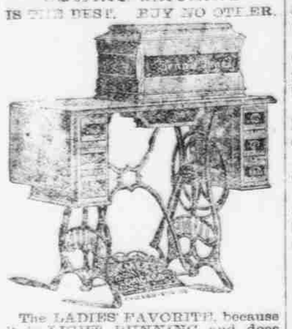

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A Famous Duel.

In a southern paper the conversation between General Harding and General Andrew Jackson, relative to Jackson's duel with Dickinson is given :

"In conversation with General Jackson one day I said : 'General is a brave man ever frightened ?'

"I don't know that I am competent to answer that question,' said he. I replied : 'The world accords you as much bravery as is possessed by any man.'

"'If that be so, sir,' said the General I would say I have been as badly frightened as a gentleman ought to be.'

"I said, 'I presume that it was in some of your Indian fights ?'

"'No,' said he, 'it was when I went on the field with Dickinson. I knew him to be a cool, brave, determined man, and the best shot I ever saw, and I never expected to leave the field alive. I owe my life to the fashion of the day —the full breated coat. This and the peculiar conformation of my much-sunken chest were all that saved me. Dickinson's bullet struck what appeared to be the center of my body under the right arm, and the ball grazed my breastbone, I had gone upon the field determined not to fire at Dickinson, but to discharge my pistol in the air, having no ground to quarrel with and not wishing to harm a hair of his head. My quarrel was with his father-in-law, Ervin ; but when I felt myself shot, under the impression that I had received a mortal wound, and smarting under the belief and the physical pain, I fired the fatal shot, and no act of my life have I ever regretted so much."

"'Under the conditions of the meeting we had a right to reserve the fire, because I knew that Dickinson could shoot so much more quickly than I could. It has been asserted in the public prints said Old Hickory, 'that I advanced on Dickinson to deliver my shot and that he gave back, both of which statements are false, sir. I stood in my place when I fired and Dickinson remained in his receiving my shot like a cool, brave man as he was.'"

General Harding said at this same interview, which was the last he ever had with General Jackson, the latter said to him :

"The world is greatly mistaken about my having an ungovernable temper. I never gave an exhibition of temper without my judgement approved it, I sometimes found it necessary even to prevent the shedding of blood.'"

A Dog' Sagacity.

At Ceriano in Italy during the recent earthquake, a poor fellow who lived by hawking milk was buried under the ruins of his cottage a little way out of town. His large dog, which used to drag the milk cart up the mountain roads, smelt out his master, and began to scrach away the rubbish until he laid his master's head bare, which was covered with wounds. Then the dog began to lick the wounds ; but finding that the bleeding continued, and comprehending that he could not dig further, he ran off and seized by the coat the first individual he met, who, thinking the dog was mad, got loose and ran away. But a second person, guessing what the animal wanted, followed him, and consequently the poor milkman was released from his dangerous position. The Minister Genala paid him a visit and found him with his head bound up under a tent, with the faithful dog lying beside him.

Anthracite Coal.

Anthracite was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1790, by Nicholas Allen. This Allen, according to the stories and traditions that have been handed down about him must have been a kind of American Rip Van Winkle. He had come down from the Lake Champlain lumber region and opened an inn on the summit of the Broad Mountain. For a time he led a wandering existence, hunting fishing and lumbering, while his wife attended to thirsty travelers. In one of his hunting excursions he camped out at the foot of the Broad Mountain, at a spot where a coal vein cropped out, and upon lighting a fire, was astonished at the intense heat it threw off. He also saw that some of the black stone had become red hot. He dug some of it, and carried it home, when his wife, more practical than himself, pronounced it coal. They saw coal crop out in abundance, and visions of fortunes that might be realized out of it flashed through their minds simultaneously. So, disposing of their effects, they loaded two large covered wagons with the coal, and set out for Philadelphia, with the intention of marketing it there and discovering its true value. They drove along the banks of the Schuylkill, sleeping in the open air at night. At Pottstown three of their horses died, and the coal was dumped into the river. Wearied and disheartened, the pair returned to the old place at the summit of the mountain, and shortly afterward Allen laid his faithful wife to rest over the coal vein that proved their ruin, and turned his face toward the West, where, after an uneventful career, he enlisted for the campaign under Harrison, and fell at Tippecanoe.

PROF. J. C. ARTHUR stated at the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, that to test the contagious character of pear blight he drew a knife through diseased branches, and then cut off healthy limbs of different sizes with the knife. In no case did he communicate the disease except on a very tender twig. He drew his knife through diseased pears, and cut off limbs with the same results. It is, therefore, not necessary to disinfect the knife. He cuts a foot below the lowest point where disease appears. Our rule has been, when practicable, to cut two or three feet below. Prof Arthur, in answer to a question, said he did not see how any washing with lime and sulphur could have any effect on the blight, as applied outside it could not reach the bacteria within. We have seen bad cases of pear blight on trees which had been previously well washed all over with lime and sulphur.

"Oh dear," exclaimed Fenderson, "I wish I knew something about history !" "Very commendable aspirstions," replied Fogg ; "but why do you particularize history, Fendy ?"

HEARTLESS CRUELTY
is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system ; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.
Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.
HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.
I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move ; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.
W. S. FLEMING.

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Home-grown Luxuries.

The majority of farmers, in their desire to plant and sow many acres in what are known as the standard of commercial crops, ordinarily neglect to raise many little things that are very conducive to good living. Perhaps the shortness of the season in this part of the country is the main cause of this neglect. It is certain the tables of people who live in towns are much better supplied with fine garden vegetables and small fruits than those of families who live on farms, especially on large farms or those that are but partially improved. Farmers generally have cabbage, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cucumbers, and tomatoes, but very few of them raise cauliflower, which is as easily raised as cabbage, or egg plant, which can be produced with as little trouble as tomatoes. Celery is rarely found in a farmhouse unless it is brought from some large town, which is supplied with vegetables by a market gardener. By the old methods celery was a very expensive plant to raise and blanch, but by the improved methods it can be grown with little difficulty, and it deserves to have a place in the garden of every farmer.

Almost every one who raises corn has green ears for roasting and boiling. But on many farms the time of using them is limited to two or three weeks, the usual period for corn to remain in the milk state. All the corn is planted at about the same time, and as a matter of course it all matures or becomes hard about the same number of days after it was planted. It does not seem to occur to most farmers to plant a few hills of corn during every week from April to July and thereby secure a succession of roasting ears. Many farmers do not plant the sweet corn for table purposes because they have no seed or for fear it will "mix" with their ordinary dent or flint corn. They deprive themselves of a great and very cheap luxury by not planting sweet corn at different times in the spring and early summer to have a succession of green ears. Popcorn is as desirable in the winter as sweet corn is during the summer and the early part of the fall. It is as easily raised as common field corn, is an excellent article of food, can be prepared for eating without expense, and is promotive of household happiness. Still popcorn, plain or sugared, is more common in the city than in the country.

The condiments chiefly found on farm-house tables are pepper, vinegar, catsup, and mustard. Not infrequently grated horseradish is found. But the garden radish, one of the most delicious of vegetables, as well as one of the best of appetizers, is rarely raised by farmers. The few who do raise garden radishes sow all the seed at one time, and have them in a tender and crisp condition but a few weeks at most. By sowing a few seeds on rich, sandy soil every week from the time the frost leaves the soil till the latter part of summer fine radishes can be secured for at least half the year. By sowing the seed of the black Spanish radish at about the time the seed of flat turnips is usually sown a supply of somewhat inferior radishes can be obtained for use during cold weather. Garden cress, or pepper-grass is not as generally raised as it was many years ago, though it is an excellent relish, especially when used on cold meat. Watercress has no superior as a relish, and it can be raised almost without trouble on the banks of streams, the margin of springs, or the shores of lakes. A bed once established will remain in good condition for years, and will supply fresh stalks for the table from early in the spring till winter.

Few farmers pay much attention to raising melons, and their use is less common in the country than in the city. They do not rank very high as articles of food, but they contribute to good living. During the past few years the consumption of melons has increased very fast in cities, and housekeepers find them economical to buy, as they take the place of pastry. Good melons can be raised as far north as corn can, and every farmer's family should be well supplied with them.

Early Gardening.

It needs to be said again and again that no advantage can be gained by planting a garden before the soil is in a proper condition for the germination of seeds. It is not an unworthy ambition to desire to be ahead of all others in the matter of early vegitables, to boast the finest lettuce, peas, radishes and potatoes in the neighborhood, but such ends will not be attained by rushing seeds into the ground as soon as the snow fairly disappears. Plant the garden when the soil is yet chill and damp, while the nights are cold, and the mornings frosty, and seeds will refuse to throw out their tender shoots, and either linger weeks after their appointed time for appearing or else rot in the ground. Plants started under such discouraging conditions rarely thrive afterwards, even under careful cultivation. They seem never to gain the vigor of plants that started under more congenial circumstances. Their hard struggle to push through the cold, stiff soil apparently so exhausts their vital energy, that they never recover. It is better to wait in every case until the soil is thoroughly warm and measurably dry before disturbing the surface at all. Of course the location of the ground and the peculiar nature of the soil itself helps to determine the proper time for ploughing. A garden with a sloping surface, or an open, sandy soil, is not likely to be made lumpy by early cultivation, though in other respects it may be quite unfit for the best growth of plants. It is not unfrequently the case that gardens planted late in the season overtake and excel those started very early. In the former case, the seeds germinate quickly, and grow to maturity unchecked in the warm soil and genial air. There is no implied excuse here for tardiness or negligence in the preparation of the garden, but a caution against that haste which, in this instance, makes waste both of time and material. If there is no way of forcing plants in hot-beds or otherwise, an early garden can be ensured only by careful preparation of the soil, by choosing the most favorable time for putting in seeds, and afterwards by frequent hoeing, watering, and general culture of the growing plants.

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Loretto,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Saylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10 09	3.15
Saylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36
Lorett	7.36	10.32	3.43
Cresson,	7.46	10.40	4.03

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wilmore,	9.28	5.53
Dawson,	9.32	5.58
Amsbry,	9.45	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	6.01
Millside,	10.00	6.09
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.10	6.06
Dean,	10.16	6.12
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.23
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.45
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.50	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.06
Coalport,	2.28	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.26
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.33
Dean,	3.16	7.43
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.36	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

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